

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

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The ex-Senators from New York can keenly appreciate the lamentation of Rip Van Winkle—"How soon we are forgotten when we are gone!"

Mr. Conkling plainly sees that one senatorial seat in his own hand is worth more than two seats in the hands of the New York Legislature.

There is something peculiar in Bradley's case. He appeared to know four or five days in advance that he was going to be bribed. He is an innocent soul after having so checkered a career.

The examination of the scoundrel Sessions, at Albany, brings to mind the treachery of O. S. Winans, who in 1871 became a member of the Tweed ring. He was a Republican, but sold out to Tweed for \$50,000 or \$70,000. He was expelled, and retired to private life, despised by the Republicans and kicked by the Democrats. Sessions was the "go-between" between Tweed and Winans, and paid the money to Winans.

The commencement exercises of Beloit College will begin on Sunday afternoon, June 26th, and close on Wednesday evening, the 29th. The following is the programme:

Sunday, 2:30 p. m.—Baccalaureate sermon by President Chapin. 7:30 p. m.—Address before the Missionary Society, by Prof. G. B. Wilcox, of Chicago.
Monday, 8:12 a. m.—Examination of candidates for admission. 3 p. m.—Address before the Archdeacon Union by Rev. Emory A. Storr, of Chicago.
Tuesday, 3:30 p. m.—Prize declaration. 7 p. m.—Alumni reunion.
Wednesday, 10 a. m.—Graduating exercises. Master's oration by George M. Herrick, S. p. m.—Senior concert. 9:11 p. m.—President's reception.

Ex-Senator Thurman, writes from Paris to his son in Ohio, that he will not be a candidate for Governor of Ohio under any circumstance. He says he is too old to hold office, and wants to retire to private life "for good and ever." He closes by saying "if the Democratic party acts wisely it will carry every doubtful State next fall." But that "if" is a terror to the Democratic party. Did any one ever know of the Democratic party acting wisely? Certainly Mr. Thurman can never remember the time.

The first postage stamp ever used in this country was designed by Mr. E. A. Mitchell, in 1817, who was then postmaster at New Haven, Connecticut. It was nearly the size of the present stamp, but printed on brown paper. It was printed at Mitchell's own expense, for the convenience of citizens of New Haven who had complained to him of the delay some times occasioned by their being unable to prepay letters except in office hours. The stamp is now a curiosity, and high prices are offered for them by stamp collectors.

Mrs. Langtry has learned by this time that beauty of the professional type does not pay. She had an income of \$6,000 a year, which should have been enough to have supported any beautiful woman, but the demands of the society in which she and her husband moved were cruelly exacting, and the result was that \$6,000 a year did not begin to support them and they became heavily involved in debt. Her property has been sold at auction to pay the debts contracted while floating in the high social current. She is now paying the cost of being the most beautiful woman in England.

Commissioner Bentley, of the Pension bureau, reports to Secretary Kirkwood of the Interior department, that there are 130,000 pension cases now on file in his office waiting preliminary information as to service from the war department, and that the number is increasing at the rate of one hundred a day. This might well alarm the people and lead them to ask when the demands upon the public treasury on account of the war are going to cease. It is to be hoped that no unnecessary delay will be made in disposing of them. If any of the pension claims are honest ones, and undoubtedly some of them are, they should be allowed, and the balance killed, and the quicker the better. This is rather a poor outlook for the treasury so far as drains are concerned from the pension bureau. Millions are going out every year, and the amount seems to be on the increase.

THAT INCURABLE DISEASE.

Some time ago Mr. George Cable, of New Orleans, published an account of a case of Asiatic leprosy being in a house in that city. People put very little faith in this "nightmare story," but an investigation reveals the fact that it is no novelist's fancy, but only the small part of a terrible fact. The State board of health of Louisiana has investigated the matter, and there is the genuine leprosy in that city. The State board have also published a detailed statement of the progress of leprosy in that State during the past century. In 1773 the disease was quite prevalent there among the blacks, and a hospital was established for them about that time. At present the leprosy is confined chiefly to the French, Germans, and those of Russian extraction. It appears to be hereditary, and the families infected by it are shunned as a corpse would be. There is no separate hospital for these incurable patients, and wherever they are taken they spread the disease and scatter death.

The disease is more generally found in the low grounds near the rice swamps, and there it has been for many years. The president of the board of health found this Asiatic leprosy existing in different generations of six families. The disease has become so terrible in some

neighborhoods that the poor creatures afflicted with it have been driven out from human habitation, and are now living in the swamps and dying of decay. In many cases, the flesh had become as insensible as bone, and can be exposed to fire without the slightest pain to the patients. The State board of health could not make a correct estimate of the number as many hid themselves and their friends refused to give their names or number.

It is strange that the people of Louisiana do not take some steps to provide a place of refuge for these accursed beings. They should be separated from their friends and given shelter. There is no telling to what degree of fatality the disease may reach if it be allowed to spread as it is now spreading. It is incurable and contagious now as in the days of Moses, and no efforts should be spared to check its progress.

A SCOUNDREL IN POLITICS.

The bribery investigation at Albany has gone far enough to prove that Senator Sessions is a political scoundrel of the first order. He is one of those men who have no conscience; who never have formed a standard of right in their own minds; whose object in life is to make all the money they can regardless of the means employed to obtain it; who will sell themselves to any corporation, to any clique, to any set of men, and to any scheme, for any price they can get. Sessions is just one of these men. His life has been full of corrupt practices, and the longer he remains in politics the more hardened and soulless he becomes. His total lack of honor and his dishonest movements in and about the New York Legislature can best be understood by the testimony from his own lips.

He began his experience about the Legislature as a lobbyist more than twenty years ago, and for nine consecutive years was a professional lobbyist, using the money of corporations and private individuals to influence votes for any measure they might be interested in. He even went so far at one time as to hire Winans, a Republican member, to go over to the Democratic side in order to break the Republican majority. He took money from either party and would work for or against any scheme no matter what its character, if the price suited his pocket. He would also gamble, and would team with the worst element about the Legislature, and then work himself into the good graces of the better class of members so as to extend his influence among members of all sorts of standing. In this way Sessions made many thousands of dollars, and never dividing with anybody, but keeping all he got, he became a man of considerable means.

He now disgraces the Republican side of the Legislature. When he was in the Legislature several years ago as a Republican, his corruption in office retired him to private life for awhile. But his check and money brought him to the political surface again, and now we find him in the State Senate of New York. If Bradley was a man of average honor and had a moderately clean record, the public would almost accept at once his statement that Sessions attempted to bribe him to vote for Depew. As it is there are probably eight chances out of ten that the testimony of Bradley is true.

The New York Legislature has been tainted with corruption for a number of years. The reason of this can be easily explained. There are more powerful corporations, more gigantic enterprises, and more wealth in that State than any other State in the Union. Where there are such vast corporate and private interests at stake, and where so much important legislation is required, it is hardly a wonder that bribery and corruption find their way into the Legislature; and it need not astonish any one that among members who represent these powerful corporations and immensely rich individuals, often times whose interests are conflicting, that there are some who can be seduced by flattery and bought by money. It is not a very cheering commentary on our political system. And in case of Sessions, the Republicans of his own district, knowing him to be a political trickster and a dishonest man, should never have resurrected him from his political grave.

The July number of the North American Review bears the usual characteristics of timeliness. Carl Schurz leads off with a suggestive paper on "Present Aspect of the Indian Problem," in which he discusses the Indian obstacle in the way of the country's development, the harmonizing of habits, occupations and interests of the red men, the necessity of educating their youth, the making of the men themselves small land proprietors, and the offering of inducements to them to sell for a fair compensation the lands they do not cultivate. Next a caustic writer gives the views of "A Yankee Farmer" on "The Religious Conflicts of the Age," to the discomfiture of the modern agnostic, moralist and evolutionist. Another trenchant article is "The Power of Public Plunder," by James Parton, which appeals to the sons of our men of character and wealth, on patriotic grounds, to enter into politics, and become the safeguards of their country against rings and bosses. Mr. Henry George dwells on "The Common Sense of Taxation." "The cost of Cruelty" is presented by Mr. Henry Bergh, and "A Study of Tenneyson" comes from the pen of Richard Henry Stoddard.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Lone Fisherman from St. Lawrence, in the Albany Contest.

The Administration Men will Stand by Wheeler and Depew for a Day or Two.

The New York Germans Resolve to Support Depew for Senator.

The Custodian of the Treasury Removed by Secretary Windom.

General Grant Will Soon Receive a Present of \$250,000.

The "Bigger Man than Old Grant" is Dying in Texas.

The Woolen Mill and Furniture Factory at Appleton Destroyed by Fire.

The Loss on the Two Establishments is Estimated at \$75,000.

A Twelve Thousand Dollar Mill at Cambria Burned.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

WHEELER COMES.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 17.—The Lone Fisherman from St. Lawrence county arrived this afternoon to find himself the only lion in the place, the three Buck chiefs having already started on their weekly pilgrimage to the metropolis. He has received his friends this evening, and several informal conferences have been held with the leading anti-administration men. His coming has not been simply to further his own candidacy, but has included the purpose to counsel the Senators to elect Senators and put an end to the wearisome and disagreeable deadlock. The anti-Conkling forces need the presence of an acknowledged leader, and Wheeler may assume that position during his stay. He will not stand in the way of a more acceptable candidate, but is ready to encourage any movement looking to a settlement of the difficulty. Wheeler is in excellent spirits, and talks freely of the senatorial question.

"In my opinion," said he to a reporter to-night, "the best course for the administration side is to make the strongest canvass they can with two decidedly administration men. Let us run up the votes of two such, and not waste any of our strength on anti-administration candidates. Any Bucks that we may run will naturally be antagonized by Conkling. Let us therefore, stick to our own men, not that I think we can elect two administration men. I do believe, however, that we can elect one, and I also believe that if we pursue the policy I have indicated the Bucks will present a candidate on whom we can unite, and the satisfactory outcome will be the election of one administration and one Buck Senator."

He also said that he thought Depew was entitled to the administration position, as he had borne the brunt of the fight, and he would not allow his own candidacy to interfere with his success. At the administration conference to-night it was decided to keep Wheeler and Depew ahead for the next day or two.

FOR DEPEW.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The German Republican central committee, ex-Judge Dittenhoeffer, chairman, passed resolutions to-night declaring that, as Chauncey M. Depew had received the majority of the votes of the Republican members of the Legislature, it was the duty of all Republican representatives to vote for and elect him, and that those Republican Legislators who failed to do so should not receive the support of the Republicans for any office.

PITNEY REMOVED.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Secretary Windom cut the gordian knot to-day in the treasury matter by declaring the office of custodian abolished, in view of the fact that it was doubtful if the law authorized it. The fact is that office was abolished four years ago, and has not been recognized in the appropriation bill since. Mr. Pitney has simply been a clerk since that time detailed to do the work of custodian. The order stated to-day that the duties of the position would devolve upon the chief clerk. Still it is physically impossible for him to do the work, so that some clerk will evidently have to be assigned to the duty. It will appear, therefore, that the change will only be a technical one, which is practically a removal of Mr. Pitney, to whose duty some one else must be assigned.

THE BIGGEST MAN NOW.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—A dispatch received to-day states that Colonel L. H. Fitzhugh, formerly Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, is dying at Dallas, Texas. Fitzhugh was made somewhat prominent a few years ago by his "Bigger-man-than-old-Grant" letter. He was greatly beloved and esteemed by

all who knew him, and would probably have been a leader in the new independent anti-Bourbon movement in the South.

APPLETON'S BLAZE.

The Big Woolen Mill and Furniture Establishment Destroyed.

APPLETON, June 17.—A very disastrous fire occurred in this city this afternoon, resulting in the total destruction of the Appleton woolen mills and the Appleton furniture factory, with all their contents. The fire originated in the woolen mill, and is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion of woolen waste. The furniture factory was some distance from the woolen mill, but such was the intensity of the heat from the latter, and as is claimed by many, the stupidity displayed by our fire department, the former building soon took fire and was wholly destroyed. At the time the furniture factory caught fire some of the men were on the roof endeavoring to prevent its taking fire, and some of them found their retreat cut off. One of them, an old man named Norton, fell or jumped from the roof, and received such injuries that he died in about two hours. Others are reported missing, and it seems possible at this time that one if not more persons lost their lives in the burning building. The loss on the woolen mill and contents is estimated at from \$40,000 to \$50,000, and on the furniture factory from \$20,000 to \$25,000. Insurance on the woolen mill said to be about \$12,000; on the furniture factory, about \$10,000. The woolen mill was owned by W. W. Hutchinson and Dr. J. T. Reeves, and a Mr. Harwood, of Ripon. They will undoubtedly rebuild. The furniture factory was managed by J. F. Atkinson, and was principally owned by his brother, residing in New York State. Whether it will be rebuilt or not is questionable. Over 200 hands are thrown out of employment. This fire is by far the worst that ever occurred in this city.

GENERAL GRANT.

NEW YORK, June 17.—General Grant and ex-Senator Conkling held a long consultation to-night, presumably on the subject of the senatorship. The \$250,000 raised for him by his friends, with the accumulated interest is to be presented in a few days by the committee. Mr. Childs, of Philadelphia, will come to New York to assist in the presentation.

THE CAMBRIA MILL BURNED.

CAMBRIA, WIS., June 17.—The Cambria flouring-mill was burned this morning. It was a stone structure, three stories high, and contained four runs of stone and a set of rollers. The mill was equipped with all the modern improvements for custom and merchant milling, and was run by steam and water power. There were about 1,000 bushels of wheat in the mill, which was lost, but a quantity of flour was saved. The mill was owned by Samuel Keely, and valued at about \$12,000, upon which there was an insurance of \$7,200.

Deaf as a Post.

Mrs. W. J. Lang, Bethany, Ont., states that for fifteen months she was troubled with disease of the ear, causing entire deafness. In ten minutes after using Thomas' Electric Oil she found relief, and in a short time she was entirely cured and her hearing restored.

Sold by A. J. Roberts and Sherer & Co.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

WINONA, Minn., June 17.—The body of a dead man was found under a raft of logs this noon. His death was evidently caused by violence, notwithstanding a verdict by the coroner's jury of death by drowning. His upper teeth had been knocked out, a wound was visible on his forehead, and a bruise on his neck. The body was badly decomposed, and had probably been in the water for two or three weeks. He was about 35 years of age, well built, and rather short in stature. He wore short whiskers of a sandy color. He had on a pair of dark pants, striped stockings, and a light and heavy shirt. No papers were found upon the body. He answers the description of no one around here.

A Friend in Need.

Time and time again Thomas' Electric Oil has proved a salutary friend to the distressed. As a reliable curative for croup in children, sore throat and bronchial affections, and as a positive external remedy for pain, it is a never-failing antidote.

Sold by A. J. Roberts and Sherer & Co.

OVER ONE HUNDRED.

WATERLOO, June 17.—Peter Bissett, undoubtedly the oldest person in Wisconsin, died in Milford to-day at the home of his son, Captain J. Bissett, aged 102 years. Deceased was a Canadian by birth, and fought in the war of 1812. The body was taken to Fond du Lac, his former home for burial.

DROWNED.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS., June 17.—Frank McSloy, a lumberman well-known in the city and along the rivers, accidentally fell into the dam six miles up the Eau Claire this evening and was drowned. Search is being made for the body.

THE HUMAN HAIR.

How to Preserve and Beautify It.
Many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament by burning it with alcoholic washes and plastering it with grease, which has no affinity for the skin, and is not absorbed. BURNETT'S COCOAINE, a compound of Cocaine Oil, etc., is unrivalled as a dressing for the hair; it is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions, preventing its falling out and promoting its healthy growth.

Housekeepers should insist upon obtaining BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS, for they are the best.

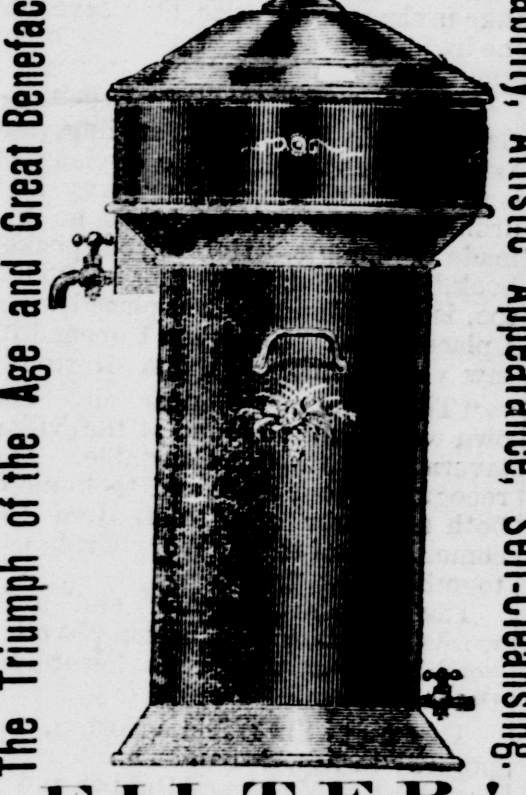
RESCUED FROM DEATH.

The following statement of William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., is so remarkable that we beg to ask for it the attention of our readers. He says: "In the fall of 1876, I was taken with a violent bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I soon began to lose my appetite and flesh. I was so weak at one time that I could not leave my bed. In the summer of 1877 I was admitted to the City Hospital. While there the doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I expended over a hundred dollars in doctors and medicines. I was so far gone at one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS. I laughed at my friends, thinking that my case was incurable, but I got a bottle to satisfy them, when, to my surprise and gratification, I commenced to feel better. My hope, once dead, began to revive, and to-day I feel in better spirits than I have the past three years. "I write this hoping you will publish it, so that every one afflicted with Dissected Lungs will be induced to take DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I have taken two bottles, and can positively say that it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness. My cough has almost entirely disappeared, and I shall soon be able to go to work." Sold by druggists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Stevens Upward

The Triumph of the Age and Great Benefactor.



FILTER!

This avoiding frequent repacking, and delivering water after filtration, above sediment and filtering material. It is made of heavy galvanized iron, has a reservoir for use if you wish, and is easily moved. One was sent to W. G. Wheeler, the Crocker Dealer, last year, and Mr. S. Hayner (Dimeck & Hayner) took it on trial. The result was satisfactory and exceedingly pleasing, filling the bill perfectly, that a stock was ordered and the Filters are now at Wheeler's Crocker Store and can be bought on approval. Large arrivals of Fruit Jars, Bird Cages, Lawn Vases, Hammocks, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers and a few Jewett Refrigerators left at special prices.

NEW, NEW, ALL NEW. Green & Rice

Take pleasure in announcing to the people of Rock and adjoining country, that they have opened a First Class

Crocker's Furnishing Goods

House, and have in stock

TEA AND DINNER SETS

Majolica China, Cutlery,

Silverware!

Bird Cages, Baskets, Lamps, &c.

All Bought for CASH!

And will be sold at satisfactory prices. Give us a call. Mitchell's Block, West Milwaukee, Street, Janesville, Wisconsin.

A GOOD LIFE INSURANCE CO. TO WORK.

FOR AGENTS UNION MUTUAL

OF MAINE.

It issues a Policy which is a definite contract so plain in its terms that anybody can fully understand it and so favorable to policy holders that everybody approves it. The wisdom and the stability of the management is shown by the steady increase of surplus over liabilities, as follows:

Surplus under laws of Maine 4 1/2 per cent. reserve \$78,000.00
Surplus under laws of New York 4 1/2 per cent. reserve 25,000.00
Total 103,000.00

Agents of experience, who have been successful solicitors will be offered special and liberal inducements to enter the service of this company. Apply to

A. G. FOWLER, Supt. Western Dept., 133 LaSalle Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
Martha A. Marshall, plaintiff, vs. Michael Whalen, Dennis Mahall and Mary Mahall his wife, Joseph Lamon, Martin VanAlstine and William E. Catlin, defendants.

The State of Wisconsin, to the said defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint; of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

TODD & CARPENTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, P. O. address, Janesville, Rock county, Wis. Jeldsawer

Here We Are Again.

We have been so busy that we have not had time to keep our customers well posted about

The Great Bargains We Have in Store

for them. Our Custom Department is—well, there is no use of talking; we have never been loaded with orders as we have been the past two months. Our Magic Lantern works like a charm. We furnish our customers with Garments made to Measure and to fit, at lower prices than ever. A new lot of Suitings just received. Come in and leave your measure. We do not keep open Sundays. On deck from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M., and don't you forget it.

E. T. FOOTE.

Janesville, June 11th, 1881.

HEIMSTREET!

DEALER IN

ARTISTS' MATERIALS!

Open Wednesday.

Speaking of Carpets!

SMITH & BOSTWICK

HAVE NOW ON

EXHIBITION

The Largest and Most Extensive Stock of

CARPETS!

Ever before shown by any one house in the interior of the State. Also a large stock of

Oil Cloths, Linoleum Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Plain and Fancy Matting,

All widths, Crumb Cloths, and everything else connected with a FIRST CLASS CARPET HOUSE.

Received this Day—A Large Stock of BODY BRUSSELS,

With Borders to Match. We have the finest stock of these goods ever shown in this market. All the above goods will be sold at the very lowest Net Cash Prices.

SMITH & BOSTWICK.

APRIL 16th, 1881.

HEIMSTREET'S

DRUG STORE!

OPEN WEDNESDAY!

FOR

Constables' Accounts with Rock County

AT GAZETTE OFFICE

mylsdwit

27 Main Street, Janesville, Wis
angldly

JANESVILLE BUSINESS DIRECTORY!

LEAF TOBACCO HOUSE.

Cigar Goods a Specialty. Plenty Storage Room.
O. D. ROWE.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN
Dealer in Leaf Tobacco—Good Stock
of Old Tobacco Always on Hand.
JANESVILLE

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING

H. W. HATHORN, JANESVILLE
General Blacksmith. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.
Repairing of all kinds on short notice and
warranted. Prices as low as the lowest. Shop
on River street, in rear of First National Bank.
JANESVILLE

CARRIAGE PAINTING

J. B. LAGRANGE
Would respectfully call attention to his exten-
sive Painting Room on East Main Street, in the rear
of Hodge & Buchholz' shop, where he is pre-
pared to do first class Carriage and Artistic
Painting of a superior workmanship. Give him
a call. JANSW

HARNESS, BLANKETS, Etc.

JAMES A. FATHERS.
(SUCCESSOR TO CHAS. H. FAYNE)
Cor. Court and Main Sts. — Janesville, Wis.
Manufacturer and dealer in Light and Heavy
Harness, Saddles, Collars, Whips, Brushes,
Combs, etc., etc. Also a good assortment
of Trunks, Valises and Ladies' Satchels.
The best kind of Harness this always on hand.
A large stock of Blankets, Etc., etc.
JANESVILLE

W. M. SADDLER.

EAST MILWAUKEE ST., JANESVILLE
(Opera House Block).
A Large Stock of First Class Harness and Trunks
on Hand at Bottom Prices.
JANESVILLE

GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

GEO. T. RICHARD & CO.
NO. 4 NORTH MAIN ST., JANESVILLE
(Next door to McCauley's Office).
Gas, Steam and Water Pipe Fitting. Dealers
in Pumps and Cylinders. Gas Fixtures, Pipe,
Rubber Hose, and all kinds of Fittings for Gas
Steam and Water Works. All work in the above
line done on reasonable terms. JANSW

MYERS HOUSE LIVERY.

C. W. JACKMAN, Proprietor.
EAST MILWAUKEE ST., JANESVILLE
Myers' New Barn.
Hearse and Carriages for Funerals
a Specialty. JANSW

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

HOLM & KENT.
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters.
Residing in Janesville, and having a large
studio, are prepared to do all kinds of
Painting. By permission to Messrs. Wm.
Cannon, David Jeffries, E. F. Crockett, Frank
Cook, Dr. Geo. H. McCauley and E. V. Whiton &
Co. Shop over Chas. Dutton's grocery, West
Milwaukee Street. Leave orders with E. V.
Whiton & Co. JANSW

H. H. BLANCHARD'S

Law, Collection, Real Estate and Loan
Office.
Regular Office Hours 9 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 P. M. to
5 P. M.
Wanted for collection all notes, bills, accounts
and judgments considered good, bad or indif-
ferent, and for foreclosure all mortgages due or
past due at his office, on Main Street, over M. C.
Smith & Son's Clothing Store, Janesville, Wis-
consin. All bills entrusted to his care will
be promptly attended to and satisfaction guar-
anteed. JANSW

INSURANCE.

JOHN C. SANE
Represents Sixteen of the Most Substantial Fire
Insurance Companies of Europe and the
United States.
Also Agent for the Life and the Mutual
Life Insurance Association in the West. Has
tarns in Rock county and elsewhere to exchange
for city property, and money to loan.
JANSW

HAIR GOODS.

MRS. W. M. SADDLER.
EAST MILWAUKEE ST., JANESVILLE
(Opera House Block).
Manufacturer and Dealer in Ladies' Hair Nets
and all kinds of Human Hair Goods.
JANSW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

\$14!
RICKS' PATENTED
FIRE ARMS!
The best Shot Gun made. Single Breach Load-
ing. Fine Steel Barrel. Non-Smoking. Twenty Shots
in one Minute. Sent by express, express paid, to any
address upon receipt of \$14.00.
HENRY A. EICH, Manufacturer, Chicopee,
Mass.
JANSW

YOUNG MEN

Learn Telegraphy! Earn \$40
a week in 30 days. Address: Valentine
Bro., Janesville, Wis.
JANSW

ADVERTISEMENTS

Lowest Rates for adver-
tising in 1,000,000 new papers sent free.
Address: GEO. F. ROWELL & CO., 10 N. 2nd St.,
N. Y.
JANSW

SOMETHING EVERY LADY

ought to know.
There exists a means of se-
curing a soft and brilliant
Complexion, no matter how
poor it may naturally be.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm is a
delicate and harmless arti-
cle, which instantly removes
Freckles, Tan, Redness,
Roughness, Eruptions, Vul-
gar Flushings, etc., etc. So
delicate and natural are its
effects that its use is not
suspected by anybody.
No lady has the right to
present a disfigured face in
society when the Magnolia
Balm is sold by all druggists
for 75 cents.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS

The Traveler who Wisely Provides
Against the contingency of illness by taking
with him Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has oc-
casion to congratulate himself on his foresight,
when he sees others who have neglected to do
so suffering from some one of the maladies for
which it is a remedy and preventive. Among
these are fever and ague, biliousness, constipa-
tion and rheumatism, diseases often attendant
upon a change of climate or unwholesome diet.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

The Plague in Mesopotamia.

According to the latest dispatches
from Constantinople the plague has
broken out with renewed violence at
Nedjef, in Mesopotamia, or Mesched
Ali (All's grave), as Mohammedan's pre-
fer to call the place. Dr. Scherer, who
has been sent there by the International
Sanitary Commission at Constantinople,
reports that during the week ending
May 2 five six persons died daily out
of a population of about 6,000. It is
generally supposed that the inundation
of the low lands of the Euphrates River
is the only cause of the outbreak of the
plague, or black death. They are a
contributing, but not the only cause.
The real cause of the pestilence has
been known for years to the Persian
and Turkish Governments, but they
have done nothing towards its preven-
tion. The black death is not an un-
common disease in that part of Mesopota-
mia lying southwest from Bagdad,
between the right shore of the Eu-
phrates and the Syrian Desert. It has
made its regular appearance there ever
since the year 1872 between the months
of December and June. In 1878 and
1879 it broke out in the Cities of Bag-
dad and Hillah, and during the present
year it made its first appearance in
Bahman Nedjef, or Nedjef, or
Mesched Ali, in the grave of Ali, the
son-in-law of the Prophet Mahomet.
From there leads a desert road, marked
out by the bleached bones of camels
and human beings, to the so-called
Lake Euphrates, which receives
its water through the Hintich Canal.
To the northwest of this lake is
situated the City of Kerkela, where is
to be found the golden mosque, and the
grave of Hussein, the son of Caliph Ali
and the daughter of the Prophet. These
two cities are the real breeding-places
of the dreadful disease. To Nedjef
and Kerkela the Shiites, or religious
followers of Ali and Hussein, chiefly
Persians, send the dead bodies of their
friends and relatives, because they be-
lieve that to be buried near Hussein's
or Ali's grave will assure their souls cer-
tain admission to Paradise. Caravan
after caravan, each carrying loads of two
feet-covered coffins on each side,
arrive there daily and deposit their
ghostly freight for interment, which
during months of travel from the
Persian highlands has been decompos-
ing and is filling the air with its pesti-
lential odor. The coffins are placed in
shallow trenches and covered with
about an inch or two of earth. But
this is not all. The whole country
around Nedjef has within the last few
years, and in consequence of the
frequent floods occurring in the Eu-
phrates all the lands on both sides of
the river are inundated, the light cov-
ering of earth is swept from the coffins,
which, being made of light material,
fall to pieces, and thousands upon thou-
sands of corpses are left rotting under
the rays of an Oriental sun. The wa-
ters finally recede, and are gradually
absorbed by the soil, leaving all the
wells in that country. From 12,000
to 16,000 corpses are sent there
annually for interment by the Shiites.
The Jews send annually several thou-
sands of their dead to be buried near
the grave of their prophet Ezekiel,
which is also near Kerkela. Besides
these caravans, there arrive flotillas of
pilgrim boats loaded with corpses on
the Euphrates by way of the Semawat
branch, and the Bar-Nedjef. Not
only are they filled with this pestifer-
ous freight, but the coffins are even
hung outside of the boats, loading them
down to the water's edge. The con-
stant arrival of these caravans and
flotillas with their freight of decaying
human corpses, and added to this the
careless burial, must be regarded as
the cause of the outbreak of the plague,
and the fatalistic negligence of the Per-
sian and Turkish Governments, which
do not interfere until the disease has
become epidemic, explains why it has
not been suppressed during the last ten
years. For a long time a special treaty
has been in existence between these
two Governments relative to the trans-
portation of these corpses, but so far it
has remained a treaty on paper only.
The people of America are in no much
danger as the rest of the world. It is
about time that the civilized nations of
the earth should make this question of
the transportation of corpses under an
Oriental sun an international question,
and force the two Governments directly
interested to execute the provisions of
their treaty in good faith. —Chicago
Tribune.

Meats for Dyspeptics.

In America, beef takes precedence
over other meats, generally cooked in
pieces, or what we call steaks. I main-
tain that these steaks when but half
cooked are not the best food for a weak
digestion. A strong flow of gastric
juice is necessary to act upon beef, and
that flow a weak digestion cannot afford.
So great is the preconceived opinion
about the benefit to be derived from
"rare beef," that people who have
really no power to deal with it will look
upon it as the only thing that can sup-
port them. This is a mistake. All
meat to be really digestible ought to
have passed through a heat process in
cooking which will coagulate or thicken
the fluid portions of it, partially soften
the fiber, and make it easy for macera-
tion, and bring the food in such a state
into the stomach that it does not need
raising in temperature. A weak diges-
tion must always be careful of raw and
cold substances, and the food that
brings with them a lower temperature.
Raw beefsteak, so much approved of, is
for a time a dead weight in the stomach,
and although the people eating it may
feel this dead weight for a time, they
still persevere in eating it, and think it
the only food that will give them
strength. Let steaks and chops be
done through with quick but gentle
heat, and they will be no burden on the
stomach. I am, however, also of opin-
ion that as we progress in the knowl-
edge of food and its action, we shall
more and more discontinue chops and
take to a milder way of cooking meat.
Something must be very wrong in our
food economy if the suffering from the
disarrangement of the digestive process
is so universally widespread. Roasted
beef, when properly done, is strength-
giving, and would be digestible
if it were not eaten in large
quantities, and were properly pre-
pared. Baking food is about the
worst way of eating for a weak diges-
tion, and is actually one of the principal
reasons why we suffer from it. The
moment the matter is thought over, it
will appear to every thoughtful person,
that if the teeth were given us, they are
for a purpose, and that some time
will be necessary, to bring the food in a
properly macerated condition into the
stomach. The weariness and dead
weight felt after boiled food is indescrib-
able. The outside of roasted meat
should never be taken by those suffer-
ing from a weak digestion. Roast mutton
is a very wholesome food for a
weak digestion, and there can be no
better nourishment than the inner slices
of a leg of mutton. Mutton is more
delicate of texture than beef, has a finer
fiber, and nearly as much nourishing

properly. It is easier masticated, of lighter weight, and gives far less un- easiness in the stomach. It is also easier of preparation. A well-cooked roast of mutton that has not lost its gravy in cooking is a very wholesome dish for the dyspeptic. Steamed mutton is also nourishing and light for the stomach, and should be far more often served in our restaurants. It would be an excellent change, and yet it is but seldom met with. A slice or two of a saucy roast of mutton, with caper sauce, and some light vegetable, may be eaten with safety by a delicate person. A rice pudding, well steeped in milk and prepared without eggs, but flavor- ed with ground cinnamon and sugar, will follow so well that for once the dyspeptic need not undergo the inevit- able torture after he has dined. Lamb possesses still more the characteristics needed for delicate persons. It is, however, not so rich in nutriment as mutton. Besides, it requires such care- ful cooking that it is but too often burnt up in roasting, or boiled to rags. A breast or neck of lamb, gently simmered with rice, a few pepper-corns, mace and salt being added, also some finely-chopped parsley, is a very excellent dish for the dyspeptic. Veal has excellent properties. Like the meat of all young ani- mals that are not full grown, it is tender, but the fiber is not too easily digestible and needs careful cooking. Its nutritive properties are not so good as those of mutton, but yet are suffi- cient to make it a valuable food. Veal should be well done, but be gently cooked, so that all the albumen in it is coagulated or set and the fiber well softened. Roasted veal is a dish in which a weak digestion may indulge sometimes, if the roasting process has not been such as to put the meat in a crust, and the juice in the center is dried out, but if the meat has been cov- ered with greased paper or a cover while roasting, and so remains moist and becomes tender. Steamed veal is more digestible if carefully prepared, and can be eaten with profit, together with a slice of tongue. About pork there are many different opinions. My own is that it is not so indigestible as it is said to be if it is young and has been properly fed and carefully cooked. In an animal food a great deal depends upon the manner in which the animal has been fed, and perhaps no flesh shows its breeding and feeding so much as that of the pig. Pork should not be dark and too red when bought, but have a delicate pink color and very white fat. Never cook it violently; such cooking hardens the fiber and makes it indiges- tible. Cover the meat in the oven and let it gently simmer. I never have any trouble with it if it is covered. It should cook by its own fat. If veal is very dry and has not fat enough, let it be covered with greased paper or rubbed over with pieces of butter, or some mild fat bacon be put around it. Half our indigestion is derived from the careless manner in which meat is cooked. Roasted pork may now and then be indulged in by those that are not far gone in dyspepsia, but only if it is young and can be got well cooked; if that is not the case, leave it alone and do not touch it. Salted meats are more indigestible than fresh meats, and yet how carelessly even delicate people sit down to corned beef, while neglecting the more diges- tible article—mildly salted pork. Salt drives the watery elements from the meat, and, therefore, hardens the fiber, for it closes them up more. It is, how- ever, possible to soften salted meat in cooking, if it is properly done. Let it simmer very gently and longer than fresh meat, with not too much water, and place it in the saucepan with warm- ish, not with cold water. I steam the beef. If well pressed when done, the beef will become tender, and a slice or two when so cooked can be digested. There is a mild way of seasoning pork, which would much enhance the value of that meat. A hand or shoulder of pork rubbed in with best salt for a few days, then well washed, rubbed dry and placed in warmish water with young spring greens and very gently simmered, is quite a passable dish. It must, however, be very young pork. The same dish may come out of the cook by two different persons; one may be digestible, the other the oppo- site. Choice of meat and preparation occasion that difference. Let me say a very serious word to all those who cook for dyspeptics; cook and serve appetizingly. If you do so, the secre- tions, that is, the saliva and gastric juice are encouraged in flow, and im- prove the digestion of the food wonder- fully. —Mrs. Amelia Lewis, in Food and Health.

Important Advice.

Here are some suggestions impossi-
ble for most people to follow for the
cultivation of health and vigor:
Eat whenever you are hungry. Stop
eating after you are satisfied.
Sleep whenever you feel like it. Sleep
is one of Nature's calls for repair of
body. Hunger is one also.
Live on the ground as well as in the
open air as much as possible. Inure
yourself to weather and changes of
weather. Human beings should not be
hot-house plants.
Change your habits occasionally. Do
not always eat in the same place.
Sameness of table, sameness of cooking,
sameness of associations, sameness of
surroundings creates tameness of appet-
ite.
Never get "tired out" if you can help
it. Simple exhaustion has about as
much to do with disease as any other
cause. Three-fourths of our complaints
are but different forms of exhaustion.
Discontinue hard weather all tight
bandaging of the body, including col-
lars, ties, shoes and suspenders. Wear
only loose garments. Work only in the
early morning and evening hours.
Lounge during the heat of the day.
Find out your talent and cultivate it.
The world really needs the best of every-
thing. The trouble lies in making the
world find out.
Believe in men's goodness rather than
their badness. Belief in total depravity
creates biliousness.
Never hurry.
Never worry.
Drift along with the tide of events.
Watch and take advantage of opportu-
nities. Don't set your head on a plan
and in trying to carry it out with
mathematical precision imagine that
you can bend circumstances, persons or
conditions exactly to your liking. A
hunter never plans to kill his game in a
certain spot, but to kill it when he
finds it, and the hunter who takes
things easy in the woods is apt to see
more game than he who hurries
through them as if walking on a wager.
—N. Y. Graphic.

General Cheatham, of Tennessee,

is writing a history of the advance of
General Hood's army to Nashville
and subsequent retreat. He commanded
a corps in General Hood's army,
and until now has kept silent in regard
to the effort to make him responsible
for the failure of the campaign.

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ted Meats, Ham, Tongue, Chicken, Turkey, Lob-
ster, &c., &c. Wilson's Corned Beef, Whole
Roasted Tongue, Whole Boned Truffled Quail,
Lamb Ham and Tongue, Boned Chicken and
Turkey, Curried Oysters, Pickled Lamb Tongue
in glass, Spiced Sausages in glass, Brook Trout
Pot Luck Mackerel, Broiled Mackerel, Spiced
Pigs Feet, Omelette, Community Eel, Lemon
Lemonard Bonnet Sardines, Sardines in Tom-
ato Sauce, Sardines in Mustard, Bonneted Hor-
rings, Salmon and Halibut in pound boxes,
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pioner, Fresh Mackerel, Salmon and Lobsters,
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